The deacons and assistant priests as follows: Assistant priest to Cordinal Gibbons, very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, superior of St. Mary's Seminary. Deaof honor to Cardinal Gibbons, very Rev. Dr. William O'Brien Pardow, provincial of the Jesuits, and very Rev. Dr. W. H. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome. Assistant priest to Cordinal Satolli, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Phila-delphia. Deacons of honor to Cardinal Satolli, Rev. Edward J. McGoleyck, of St. Cecilias Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of St. Bernard's Semi-nary, Rochester, N. Y. Deacon of the mass, Rev. M. J. Riordan, of St. Mary's Church, Barnesville, Montgomery county, Md. Sub-deacon of the mass, Rev. George Daugherty, of St. Augustine Church, Wash-

With the exception of Drs. Magnien and Pardow, all of those serving in the mass were students of Cardinal Satolli when he gave instruction in dogmatic theology at the propaganda in Rome. When the two persons most prominent in the ceremonles of the day had taken their places, Marquis Sacripanti, clad in the scarlet, gold and white uniform of the Noble Guard, wearing high top boots, and sword and helmet on, advancing from his post near the center of the altar and deposited on a table at the left hand of Cardinal Gibbons the cardinalitial documents and the berretta. Then he crossed the altar and stood in front of the throne upled by Satolli, lifted his helmet and falling back, took up a position to the right of Satolli. On the same side stood Eugene Kelly, of New York, and on the opposite side of Satolli's throne stood Charles Astor Bristaed, also of New York, chamberlains to the Pope. Both were clad in the regulation black cloth swallow-tall

TWO PAPAL BRIEFS.

As soon as all the principal actors in the spectacle had assumed their positions, Dr. Rooker, of the University of Washington, advanced, and in Latin, read the following document to Satolli from the Pope: "Our beloved son, health and apostolic benediction. Although unworthy, being con-stituted by divine mercy in the sublimity of the apostolic see, and by virtue of our office having care of the welfare of the Catholic Church, among our chief solicitudes is that the college of our venerable brothers, the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, should be kept brilliant by most distinguished men, as the dignity of that most splendld order demands. For this reason we have determined to inscribe you in their number; for your great piety, your zeal for the Catholic faith, your learning, prudence and other most admirable qualities and gifts of mind lead us to hope that your ministry will be of great use and benefit to the church of God. To you, herefore, created by us a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, we send on one of the insignla of this sublime dignity-the red perretta-by our beloved son, Donatus Sbarretti, one of our private chamberlains, in ferred on you, you may understand, by the mark of brilliant purple, that you, having been raised to the cardinalitial dignity, ever stand fearless and invincible against all dangers for the church of God, even to the shedding of your blood, precious in the sight of the Lord. We sincerely hope that you will receive kindly and treat with all consideration the person whom we send to you, both because of the mission he is fulfilling and for our sake. We desire, however, that before you re-ceive the berretta you should by all means take the oath which will be presented to you by the said Donatus Sbarretti and return it signed by your hand to us either by the same or by some other person. Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day November, 1895, in the eighteenth year

He then crossed to the throne occupied by Cardinal Gibbons, handed him another papal brief, which was read aloud by Father "Our belover son, health and apostolic benediction. Following in the footsteps of our predecessors, the Roman Pontiffs, we have always been desirious that the Senate of Cardinals should abound with men whose religion and virtue and brilliant gifts of correspond with the great splendor and dignity of that college. We have, therefore, thought well to create a of the Holy Roman Cath-Church our venerable brother, Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop Lepanto and delegate of olic See in the republic of the United states of America, whose piety, learning, devotion to the Roman See, zeal and inlustry in cultivating the field of the Lord have been so plainly manifest to us that we have deemed him worthy of so great an

"C. CARD. DE RUGGIERO."

of our Pontificate.

chosen to confer the berretta, one of the insignia of his new dignity, we have determined to commit that office to you, beloved son, wherefore, by our apostolic authorky, by these presents, we commit to you the office of conferring in our name. on our beloved son, Francis Satolli, created Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the red berretta, which we have sent him by our beloved son, Donatus Sbarretti, one our private chamberlains, observing all and singly the laws which are prescribed by the rites of the church; and we, therefore, concede and impart to you, by the same apostolic authority, and by these presents, all the faculties which may be necessary or opportune. All apostolic constitutions and ordinances, even though they might need special and individual mention and designation to the contrary notwith-

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day of November, 1895, in the eighteenth year of "C. CARD. DE RUGGIERO. beloved son, James, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Gibons, by apostolic dispensation Archbishop

THE CEREMONY.

Addresses by Mgr. Sbarretti and Cardinals Gibbons and Satolli. The reading of papal briefs having been

inished, Mgr. Sbarretti advanced to a point in front of Cardinal Gibbons's throne and following part is a translation:

Pontiff, Leo XIII, has designed to confer upon me is most grateful and acceptable to me because it is a testimonial of pontifical consideration; because by me are being carried the insignia of so exalted a dignity to A man to whom I have ever been bound by the ties of the greatest veneration and respect, and because it is, as it were, the seal of supreme authority upon all that has been ecomplished." The speaker then paid a high tribute to the character of Satolli and reviewed the work accomplished by him since his coming to this country. In conclusion, he said: "The honor which is bestowed upon the most eminent Cardinal Satolli redounds on the universal church and especially on the church in America. It proves that the Catholic Church under that equity of laws with which this Nation is blest can freely exert its activity and bear rich fruit. Deservedly the Supreme Pontiff highly esteems and dearly loves the young and valiant American people. Deservedly he has given to them this signal honor of te-day, for it is most rare, not to say unique, that an apostolic delegate should be raised to the dignity and decorated with the insignia of cardinal in that place in which he has fulfilled his mission. But it is given to us to see conferred on him who has won for himself the good will of all the insignia of that supreme authority in this venerable metropolitan church, which is, as it were, the mother of all the other churches in the United States, and in the midst of this splendid gathering of bishops, priests and people. I beg your Eminence to receive these insignia as a pledge of the high esteem and affection of Leo XIII toward the American church and people and as a well-deserved regard to him who has used with such marked success all his zeal for increasing the honor and extent of the holy Catholic Church in America."

GIBBONS TO SATOLLI. When Mgr Sbarretti had finished speaking Cardinal Gibbons responded briefly in Latin, and then, turning towards the throne occupied by Satolli, spoke in English as

"Your Eminence-I regard it as a great Holy Father to act as his delegate and representative in conferring on you the berretta as the symbol of the exalted dig-nity to which you have been raised. It must be a source of special gratification to your Eminence to contemplate around you on this auspicious occasion so large a number of the leading prelates and clergy of the country who cherish a high admiration for your talents and learning, and venerate you for your apostolic virtues, and who have gathered here from various portions of the United States and from Canada to testify by their presence their toy and satisfaction at the eminent dignity to which you have been raised by our Holy

Father, Leo XIII." The vast audience became all attention as it neared the most interesting point in all the ceremony, that of actually conferring the berretta. Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and advanced to the front of the altar. Behind him came his attendants, Father Magnien bearing the berretta. As Cardinal Gibbons reached the altar and turned to face the audience Satolli arose, and, escorted by sacripanti and season. The red is chosen as the distin-chamberlains Kelly and Bristaed, walked guishing color of a cardinal, because his loywith a brisk step toward Cardinal Gibbons. On reaching this illustrious prelate he knelt and bowed his head. Cardinal Gib-

ver on which it rested, and, slowly unfolding it, held it high up so that the audience could see it. Then stooping, and with what seemed to be a softly murmured prayer, he placed it on the head of the new cardinal. Cardinal Satolli rose, and for the first time in its history there were two cardinals on American soil.

THE NEW CARDINAL'S ADDRESS. Advancing to the front of the altar, Cardinal Satolli then delivered the following

Your Eminence-From the day in which received the first notification of the intention of his holiness to promote me to the cardinalate, and of his determination that the insignia of that sublime dignity should be conferred upon me by your Eminence's hands, I rejoiced that it was through you that I was to receive this token of pontifical favor and honor. For from the time of my coming to this country have received from your Eminence nothing but the greatest kindness and consideration, and this solemn act of to-day is but a fitting crown to those relations which save so happily existed between us. It was you who received me at my coming, and who immediately became my friend and most zealous protector. It was with the aid of your wise counsels and comforting encouragements, and with the continued assistance of all the prelates of this great American hierarchy, that my labors progressed and were crowned with suc-

"It is certainly a source of great and sincere satisfaction to me that this function should be held here in America, where I have received so many attestations of good will and affection, in the midst of the people of this great and glorious Nation, where truth and liberty are joined with that spirit of Christian love which is coat and the low-cut vest of evening dress. their most potent safeguard and the pledge of perpetual peace and tranquility. This is the third occasion on which it has been an honor and a pleasure to me to be present in this venerable cathedral, surrounded by the prelates, the clergy and the most distinguished people of the country, and to unite with them in celebrating a festi-

"The first occasion was the day on which was commemorated the first century of the existence of the American hierarchy. Then was this church filled with a gathering similar to that which has now come together, gathered to thank God, with joy, not unmixed with wonder and amazement at the remarkable growth and progress of the Catholic Church in one century under this Republic. The second was the day on which we all convened here again, to do honor to your Eminence, America's car- first floor. An alarm was turned in and an dinal archbishop, on the occasion of your silver episcopal jubilee. Then did the whole country rejoice that God had preserved your Eminence for so long a time to guide by our wisdom and aid by your counsels the growth of the American church, and beg that same divine providence to spare you for still many years for the good of the church and the Nation. "I hope and pray that this will mark the still more prosperous for the church and for the country. May the success which has attended the development and growth of

make themselves more and more felt throughout the world for the good of hu-SATOLLI CELEBRATES MASS. On finishing his address the newly made cardinal, who up to this time had worn the robes of an archbishop, retired to the inner sanctuary and in a few minutes returned, clad in the gorgeous apparel of a cardinal. He was seen in these but a few moments, however, as he was almost immediately robed in the white and gold vestments of the mass, which he was to celebrate. Assisted by his priests and deacons, he pro-

this great Nation go on increasing; may its

power and importance grow greater and

ceeded with this, amid the breathless attention of the vast audience. When the gospel was reached a movable pulpit was pushed to the center of the auditorium and Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, ascending it, delivered the sermon. In conclusion he said: "There cannot but be some element of self-interest in our tendering to him our congratulations on his elevation to the cardinalate, and in the heart-felt wish and prayer that God may bless him with many years of life for the good of the church at large, and more especially for the good of the church in the United States, o which he has enjoyed the distinguished honor of being the first delegate apostolican honor which we Americans, with pardonable pride in the importance of our country among Christian nations, are willing to beieve may, in the case of his successors as n his case, prove a stepping stone to still

nigher honors. At the close of the mass Cardinal Giboons arose and said that he had the interesting announcement to make that the Holy Father had cabled his congratulations and that he had authorized the speaker to pronounce the apostolic benediction on all those present. At his request Dr. Rooker read the cablegram, which, Cardinal Gibbons said, he wished particularly to say was spontaneous and not evoked by any suggesion from this side of the Atlantic. Is is as

To His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; "The extraordinary splendor accompanyng the conferring of the berretta on Cardina! nal Satolli gratifies the Holy Father beyond measure, and he asks your Eminence to express his satisfaction. Furthermore, as a token of his deep appreciation, he empowers your Eminence to impart to all present at the ceremony the apostolic benediction.' The Cardinal pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended.

ROMAN CARDINALS.

How They Are Created, Their Showy Wardrobe and Big Red Hats. All cardinals are appointed by the Pope, who, as a rule, announces such appoint-

ments to a secret consistory of the existing holders of that office. The names are made public at the open consistory next following. Their number is limited to seventy, and they compose what is known as the Sacred College. Twenty-nine of the delivered an address in Latin, of which the | members of that body, as at present constituted, have been appointed by the reign-"The honorable office which the Supreme ing Pointiff. If the appointed is a resident of Rome, he is invested with the red hat, which is his badge of office, at the consistory following the first announcement of his appointment. If he resides, or is stationed elsewhere, it is usually the custom to send notice of his appointment by a member of the Noble Guard, who in most instances is accompanied by an ablegate, usually a member of the Pope's household. The member of the Noble Guard bears with him a letter from the Pope notifying the new cardinal of his appointment, and the zuchetto and berretta, which is to form part of the Cardinal's wardrobe. They are expected to proceed on their mission with all possible haste, and as soon as practicable after the appointment, the appointee is invested with the zuchetto, and presented with the notice of his elevation. It then becomes the duty of the ablegate to publiely crown him with the berretta, in accordance with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. Mgr. Cesare Roucetti was the ablegate and Count Marefonschi the member of the Papal Guard who came to this country at the elevation of the late Cardinal McClos-

key. The berretta was imposed by Archbishop Bayley, the Archbishop of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed in Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, April 22, 1875, being preceded by a solemn pontifical mass, celebrated by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. Although Cardinal McCloskey was made a member of the College of Cardinals by Pope Pius IX, he received the red hat from Leo XIII. He was summoned to Rome at the death of Pius IX. moned to Rome at the death of Plus IX, but did not reach there until after the election of Leo, from whom he received his hat, and his title of Santa Marie Sopra

In the case of Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Straniero and Count Mussiola were the messengers from Rome. Archbishop Peter R. Kenrick, of St. Louis, imposed the berretta in the cathedral here on June 30, 1886, after a mass celebration by Archbishop Williams. of Boston. The Cardinal afterward went d privilege to be chosen by the to Rome and was vested with the red hat and the title of Santa Marie in Trasta-

Within six months after his investure with the zuchetto and berretta, Cardinal Satolli will, in compliance with his omeial oath, go to Rome to visit the tombs of the apostles, and the ceremony which makes him a full member of the Sacred College, entitled to vote for Leo's successor, then takes place. This is the most important and interesting of all the cere-

A cardinal's wardrobe is a most compli cated affair. He wears three colors-cardinal, violet and old rose— and must have a complete outfit in each of these colors. The different colors are prescribed for different seasons of the ecclesiastical year. The red is worn throughout the year, except dur-ing the penitential season of Lent and Advent, when the violet is worn, except the third Sunday of Advent and except the fourth Sunday of Lent, when the old rose is substituted. The violet is selected because of its association with mourning, and on the particular Sundays on which the old rose is used an occasion of rejoicing for a day brightens the gloom of the penitentia guishing color of a cardinal, because his lovalty to the faith is assumed to include will-

the brim being six feet across. The material is cardinal beaver. It is round and in striking contrast to the immense flat brim is a small, conical shaped crown, quite too small, apparently, to fit anybody's head. But that is another queer feature of the red hat. It is not intended to fit anybody's head. The sole use to which it is put other than symbolizing the distinction of its reciplent at the time it is bestowed is to be ing in the cardinal's church altar after his death. Cardinal McCloskey's red hat is conspicuously suspended near the high altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The Baltimore Cathedral, in which today's ceremony took place, is one of the most interesting of all the historical church buildings in America. It lies in one of the most fashionable quarters of the city, upon an eminence that commands a good view from every quarter. The main entrance is upon Cathedral street, upon which side it, together with a small sanctuary, takes up about two-thirds of the entire block from Cathedral street to Charles, and the building is in the form of a cross, with the arms extending parallel with Cathedral street. In the rear of the church building and facing Charles street, is the cardinal's palace, an unpretentious, but spacious building, built of the same material of which the cathedral is composed. The cornerstone of the cathedral was laid on July 7, 1806, and work was begun immediately. It continued slowly and with but few interruptions until 1812, when it was stopped by the war with England and lack of funds. In 1815 work was resumed pews in the building were sold at auction and realized over \$40,000, and on May 31 of the year mentioned it was dedicated with great pomp and ceremony by Archbishop

HOTEL BURNED.

Pennsylvania Fireman Killed and Other People Severely Injured. ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 5.-The Central Hotel, situated in the heart of the business section of this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. B. F. Houseman, of the Pennsylvania railroad fire company, was killed by a failing wall and several others were severely injured, one of them, William Wareham, also a fireman, very seriously. The flames originated in the hotel building at about 3:30 o'clock, and were not discovered until they had communicated to the effort made to get all the guests safely out. Many of those on the upper floors found their escape by stairways cut off and were taken from windows by the firemen. All are supposed to have eccaped. The fire rear of the hotel, burned the large three- of 1884. story brick building of George Streit to the ground. The McCartney building, adfoining the hotel, occupied by the Union Pacific Tea Company, and a residence were badly damaged. The hotel, which was a five-story brick building, owned and managed by Amandus Sink, was destroyed, as were also the furniture and most of the clothing and valuables of the guests. It is thought that the fire originated from an overheated furnace.

The Streit building was occupied by H. Prutzman & Co., wholesale wood and wilow ware dealers; James C. Chamberlain, wholesale feed dealer, and Besant & Hennaman, wholesale grocers. The total loss aggregates over \$160,000; insurance, \$75,000. At 6 o'clock this morning while members of the fire company were at work on the Mc-Cartney roof the west wall of the Central Hotel fell outward, Wareham and several other firemen were injured. It was learned this afternoon that fireman Houseman was missing, and a search revealed his crushed body on the roof under the fallen wall. The head was crushed in, the neck broken

and the body badly burned. Two Collieries Destroyed. MAHONOY CITY, Pa., Jan. 5 .- The Monster Park No. 2 colliery at Trenton, owned and operated by Lentz, Lilly & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is unknown, but in half an hour the largest individual colliery in this region was burned to the ground. This colliery, which was destroyed March 11, 1894, and rebuilt and again burned last night, was valued at about \$100,000, and gave employment to 1,000 men and boys. The loss on Pardee's Cranberry colliery at Hazleton, destroyed yesterday morning will be \$100,000. Preparations are being made to rebuild on the same site. The mines employed 800 men and boys.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.-The loss on the warehouse stocks occasioned by the fire in been estimated as follows: Daudt Glass and Crockery Company, \$5,000; H. Schaefer, class and crockery, \$40,000; F. Hubbard & ompany, leather, \$18,000; R. B. Pullan, Cincinnati, owner of building, \$10,000. The Adams Express Company also suffered a nominal loss. Losses fully covered by in-

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Jan. 5 .- Fire cause 100,000 damage to stock stored in the Co Storage Company's warehouse this afternoon. Ten thousand boxes of cheese, valued at \$60,000, owned by George S. Bart & Co., of New York, and local firms were destroyed. The Landreth Seed Company, of Manitowoc, loses eleven thousand cases of canned peas. The losses are fully covered

HAVERFORD, Pa., Jan. 5.-The Marion Cricket Clubhouse and the casino attached were destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of \$100,000; insurance, \$85,000. The origin is unknown.

FLURRIES OF SNOW.

Followed by Warmer, Fair Weather,

Predicted for To-Day. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Ján. 6.-Flurries of snow, followed by warm-

pressure is highest east of the Mississippi; a storm area central north from Montana auses a depression between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains. Fair weather prevailed everywhere except near the lakes, where local light flurries of snow occurred. The temperature rose everywhere and freezing temperature continued from South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky and North Carolina northward, zero and lower only in Manitoba, Minnesota and the lower lakes northward. After Monday the temperature will probably rise rapidly in Indiana.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois .- Generally fair: warmer: southerly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m. 30.50 7 85 N'west. Pt.Cl'dy. .04 7 p. m. 30.45 13 84 S'east. Lt.Snow. .01 Maximum temperature, 14; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 5:

Normal Mean Departure from normal.....-17 Departure since Jan. 1...... -67 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures furnished by C. F. R. Wappenhans, local

ı	forecast official.		
ı	7 a. m.	Max.	7 p.
ı	Atlanta	- 38	100
1	Bismarck, N. D	22	
1	Buffalo	8	
ı	Calgary, N. W. T	10	
ı	Cairo 20	38	A
ı	Cheyenne 38	52	
ı	Chicago2	12	
ı	Concordia, Kan 10		
۱	Davenport, Ia 2	12	
1	Des Moines, Ia 0	18	
1	Denver 36	-	
1	Dodge City, Kan 20	64	
ı	Galveston	48	
ı	Helena, Mont	46	
ı	Jacksonville, Fla	48	
ı	Kansas City, Mo 14	44	
1	Little Rock, Ark	46	
ı	Minnedosa, Manitoba	-8	- 1
•	Marquette, Mich	8	
١	Memphis	44	
١	Nashville	40	
١	New Orleans	46	
1	New York	16	
ı	North Platte, Neb 18	52	
ı	Oklahoma, O. T 24	50	
1	Omaha 4	28	
ı	Pittsburg Qu'Appelle, N. W. T	12	
ĺ	Qu'Appelle, N. W. T	-6	
į	Rapid City, S. D 30	22.	
ı	Santa Fe, N. M 24	52	
ı	Sait Lake City 14	32	
	St. Louis 14	32	
	St. Paul	2 0 20	
	St. Vincent, Minn	0	
	Springfield, Ill 6	20	
	Springfield, Mo 26	48	
	Vicksburg	46	
	Washington	18	

on reaching this illustrious prelate he ingness to shed his blood for it.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every ingness to shed his blood for it.

The red hat is a peculiar feature of the one, but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the sliver-sal- wardrobe of a Cardinal. It is oddly shaped, the system and makes pure blood.

Wichita, Kan 22

PRESIDENT KRUGER SAYS HE WILL BE PUNISHED ACCORDING TO LAW.

The Transvaal Ruler's Confidence in Premier Rhodes Shaken-Latter Anxious to Resign.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.-It is reported that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned, but Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has declined to accept the resignation.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain telegraphed asking if it were true that Dr. Jameson was shot, adding that Mr. Rhodes had telegraphed a positive denial of the rumored gathering of a second force of the Chartered South Africa Company's troops at Buluwayo. President Kruger has replied that he had given no orders to shoot freebooters who had been taken prisoner, but that they would be punished according and the edifice was practically completed in but that they would be punished according 1821. Six months before its dedication the to law. He said that they had been treated with the greatest consideration by the burghers, despite the fact that the latter had more than once been forced to take up arms in defense of the republic. President Kruger adds: "Our confidence in Mr. Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If that be true, I trust that not the word of Mr. Rhodes, but the influence of your government will suffice to prevent the further incursions of freebooters, although it was not successful in arresting

the advance of Dr. Jameson." Secretary Chamberlain, in his reply today, thanked President Kruger for his assurances, and adds that he had always felt confidence in his magnanimity. He has sent an imperial officer, he said, to Buluwayo to see that his orders were obeyed and to prevent the possibility of any further raids, and assuring President Kruger that he might rest confident that he would strictspread rapidly, and, crossing an alley in the ly uphold the regulations of the convention

DID NOT AID JAMESON.

Uitlanders of Johannesburg Failed to Give Promised Support.

LONDON, Jan. 6.-The belief has been expresed here that the expedition of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal involved an understanding that there was to be an uprising of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg. The abstention of Johannesburg from

taking part in the fight at Krugersdorp, where Dr. Jameson met his disastrous reverse, is partly explained by cablegrams received to-day, dated Dec. 30, which was the day before Dr. Jameson's start, stating that President Kruger had received a deputation of the aggrieved residents and that he had made them promises that he would take off duties on food stuffs and would support equal subsidies for the schools of all languages. He would also, he said, advocate the desired change in the franchise. This seems to have fully satisfied the Uitlanders, and it is asserted that the leading men of all nationalities were combining in an active endeavor to circumvent the agitation which it was understood was being promoted by certain capitalists with view to promoting a collision with the authorities and thus to establish a cause for imperial intervention and to give the conspirators a chance to gobble a rich coun-

John Burns, member of Parliament, in addressing a labor meeting to-night said that he believed the Dr. Jameson raid was a premediated and put up job, and that Hubbard's leather store last night have he wished the Queen would keep her ugly duckling of a relative on the continent in order, although he did not believe that Emperor William represented the German people in the matter. The government, he said, should send Lord Roberts with fifteen thousand ment to sequester all rights enjoyed by the chartered company. All the newspapers this morning congratu-

> late Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on his concise statement of the unflinching policy of the government in the Transvaal, which is regarded as a reply to Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger. The Times voices the general opinion in saying: "We shall not alter our reading of our own treaties or relinquish our historical claims at the bidding of the German Emperor, nor shall we fail to maintain them, if the necessity is forced on by sacrifices similar to those upon which they were founded." The Times continues: "If the Venezuela difficulty encouraged Germany to flout England the very different reception given her interference from that accorded our American kinsmen may serve as a warning. The point where serious consequences will follow is not far off." A special dispatch from Berlin gives an interview with Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, in which he said that he could not express his opinion on the probability of a German protectorate being established in the Transvaal as nego-A Vienna diepatch to the Daily Telegraph says that it is reported there that Prince Hatzfeldt, the German embassador in London, has informed Lord Salisbury

that Germany refuses to recognize the British suzerainty over Transvaal, and that it is believed that Austria supports Germany in this view. Mr. Chamberlain has received a dispatch from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, at Pretoria, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, reporting that Hon. Charles Coventry (a captain in the Bechuanaland police and the brother of the Earl of Coventry) has died

Kruger's Reply to the Kaiser. BERLIN, Jan. 5.-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has sent to Emperor William the following reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling invasion: "I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible to hold our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic." government most uneconomically administered, and it is a disastrous jugglery to treat as governmental income greenbacks that

of his wounds.

Twenty-Eight People Killed. DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 5.-The mail train from Johannesburg has arrived here crowded with passengers. This train was overturned on Dec. 30, and several coaches were smashed, twenty-eight persons being killed and twenty-three dangerously

Lasker and Pillsbury Tied. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5 .- Another sit-

ting in the international chess tournament was played to-day, this being the tenth in all and the first day of the fourth round, The result was as follows: Lasker (black) beat Pil'sbury in a queen's gambit declined after thirty moves. Tschigorin claimed his second day off, and his game with Steinitz | been drawn up for a chapter house. The scheduled for to-day was postponed. The record: Lasker won 6½ and lost 3½; Pillsbury won 6½ and lost 3½; Steinitz won 3½ and lost 4½; Tschigorin won 1½ and lost 7½.

Uprising in Formosa. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 5 .- A serious uprising has occured in Formosa. On Jan. 1 10,000 rebels attacked Taipeh, but they were re-

Movements of Steamers. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 .- Arrived: syrian, from Glasgow. HAVRE, Jan. 5 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne, from New York. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.-Arrived: Umbria, from New York. MOVILLE, Jan. 5 .- Arrived: Mongolian, NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- Arrived: Bonn, from

Bremen. Uneven Fate. How unevenly favors are bestowed in this world! Here is Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt loaded down with advertising that is of no value to her, but which would be a boon to some ac-

tresses. Prince Leopold Punished. ent of the Standard says that the papers | ingly good fortune.

there state that the Emperor has ordered Prince Leopold, of Prussia, to a fortnight's confinement in his room owing to his behavior toward his wife, Princess Louise sulted in her almost being drowned.

WHY RUSSIA IS WITH US.

Considerations That Would Justify a Russo-American Alliance. New York Press.

Interest in a Russian alliance is necessarily academic in its character. Such an alliance could never be disclosed by either party till the hostilities upon which it was contingent began. Such hostilities are nowhere in sight. What lends probability to the contention that there is at least a traditional under-

standing between the Russian Foreign Office and our State Department is the fact that it would be highly advantageous to Russia to put us under obligation at a pinch. For the United States is the only great power on earth at whose hands the Czar's government could look for sincere co-operation were it put to a choice of allies for any aggressive venture. Each European country must and does view the knitting together of the great frame and the vitalizing of the extremities of the Colossus of the North with dread. France has thrown nerself shricking on his neck in these late years, but it is a syprian wooing, the outcome of fear and self-interest. And ma'mselle carries a knife in her girdle ready to be loosed at need, as her big Muscovite protector knows. France has no more desire that the "Russ should ever have Constantinople" than England. Her Mediterranean intuence, now minimized by the British occupation of Egypt, would be nearly annihilated by a Russian occupation

Germany and Austria can never entertain sincere affection for the huge gray neighbor, simply because he is so huge. Should ne once get to straining against their eastern boundaries, stretching out like the landlocked giant he is, for the German ocean goods boxes and whittling them. Yet to-or the Adriatic, what will stop him? We day this man could buy the town of Jefhave learned lately that only the late Czar's pacific, or, rather, unready, character prevented a war in 1887. We may examine here the extraordinary

circumstances which must forever prevent while the British empire retains its vitality, any relations other than those of three islands that of France; now nearly equaling that of Germany. Three barbaric states stand between Russia and a commercial and military empire undreamed of Manchuria in the east. Their boundaries once erased and Russia would have ports upon three summer seas-the Mediterranean, the Arabian and the Pacific. its tireless policy, unvexed, unbroken domestic party strife, this empire, which was little more than a clearing in a barbetween it and limitless power. And to each of these barriers England sets its back and strains.

the balance of power she forbids that one step of progress which crowns and ferfilizes all previous labors, and without which all previous labors are barren. Can anyone wonder at the hate that the Novoe Vremya spits out now and then? Can Lord Salisbury's bland, optimistic "room for us all in Asia" fall on Russian ears as other than the merest hypocrisy? The room for Russia is that of sandy deserts and ice-locked ports—Turkestan, Vladivo-stok. The room for England is that of teeming ports and fertile fields-Hong Kong, Hindostan. And the title of both is the same—conquest from the Asian. It is only natural, then, that, confronted as she is with hostile intermera at overpoint in Europe and Asia, Russia should have shown to us in our war time that friendly attitude the recollection of which is revived at present. For this is the one country that could go on with her to the end seeing no threat in the vastest increase of her European and Asian possessions. In other words, should Russia be able to do us some service of sufficient magnitude to insure requittal she could defy that balance of power which has worked most to her injury, and almost solely to her injury, in Europe and Asia.

No American statesman, however, could every justify, save as a war measure, an alliance with Russia or any other European power. It would conflict with the admoniion of the forewell address, of which the Monroe doctrine, as Mr. Otney has pointed out, is only a development. It is the admonition against entangling foreign alli-

But if foreign invasion or interference should ever necessitate a temporary dea compatibility of interest, due to the en. tire diversity of development, would make of Russia our natural ally.

REFRESHING FRANKNESS.

Democratic Newspaper Tells Its Party Some Plain Truths. Petersburg Index-Appeal.

A flerce assault is made all along the line of the free trade organs on the revenue measure adopted by the House of Representatives. There seems to be a willful disregard of the necessities and the logic of the situation and a reckless misstatement of facts and deduction of inferences in which patriotism is made subordinate to partisanry. If there ever was an exhibition of scuttle-fish methods for the concealment of truth in politics those methods are now on exhibition. Some of the statements put forth in opposition to raising needed revenue from imports are simply an insult to the intelligence of a reading public, especially when they carry their own refutation on their face. For instance, we are told that more revenue is not needed; that it is only necessary to protect the gold reserve by retiring greenbacks, and that we have \$70,000,000 in the treasury to meet current expenses. The organs admit the increase of the interestbearing debt by \$162,000,000 in the last two years, but insist that this was necessary to

protect the gold reserve. Conceding this to true, what became of the greenbacks which raided the treasury of its gold? They payment of current indebtedness or they are \$70,000,000 in the treasury, obviously we have spent \$92,000,000 of the \$162,000,000 realized on bonds in covering the deficits in our revenue, This is as clear as a sunbeam. Still, we are told, with amazing effrontery, that we don't need any more revenue simply because we have not yet spent all the money we recently borrowed. It is to be hoped that the President will not heed the clamor of these indiscreet and ill-advised partisans, but that he will rise to the level of the great occasion before him

and deal with this trying exigency in the same prompt and patriotic spirit which seems to have moved the House of Representatives in responding to his call for re-lief. This is emphatically a time when the people will not tolerate any playing at politics, and the Republican majority Congress apparently understand this fact.
The Wilson bill as a revenue-producing
measure is a shameful failure, and it is idle to attempt to conceal it. It does not pro duce revenue sufficient for the needs of this as governmental income greenbacks that have been redeemed with treasury gold ob-tained from bond issues. An individual might as well treat borrowed money as an

HOUSE FOR SIGMA CHIS. Chapter at Evanston Given a \$12,000 Home by the Alumni Members.

Chicago Post.

When the members of Sigma Chi fraterity of Northwestern University returned to Evanston to-day they were greeted with a most agreeable surprise. They found that during the holidays Santa Claus had de-posited no less than a twelve-thousand-dollar house and lot in the chapter stocking. The chapter at Northwestern decided some time since to build, and plans had already alumni of the chapter, who are noted for their extreme loyalty to the fraternity, decided during the Christmas vacation they would steal a march on the boys. Accordingly, they held an alumni meeting. Among college days were members of the Evanston chapter were Frank M. Elliott, a wellknown real-estate man; George Merrick, now one of Evanston's civil-service com- cover something. It uncovered the pex of missioners; Edwin L. Shuman, Charles a cone that is almost pure gold. Tis a Wightman and many others. They decided that if they undertook to build for the boys it would be so long before a house would be artillery had aimed at the earth's crust ready for occupancy that it would be prefer- and it had come within less than a half be nut into use at once.

which was appointed was attracted to the the ton of ore in gold. Stratton employed well-known property in Evanston known as a skillful miner. They uncovered this the "old Gaffield place." This property was spreading cone, removed the solid rock the "old Gaffield place." This property was purchased. It is a very substantial brick | walls that had ages ago resisted its upward house, at No. 2098 Sherman avenue, surrounded by beautiful and spacious grounds, The rooms within are large and finely decorated, the ceilings being richly frescoed, Immediately south of the house is a beautiful lawn, which the members of the chap- ever been uncovered on this continent. ter are already thinking of transforming into tennis courts.

The Sigma Chi Chapter et Evanston is the oldest chapter of Northwestern University. It has been there since 1868, and has a long and honorable record. The Sigs will occupy their mansion at once, and are now receiving the congratulations of the other fra-LONDON, Jan. 6.-The Berlin correspond- ternities at Northwestern on their exceed-

GOLD KING STRATTON

Sophie, of Schleswig-Holstein, after the skating accident at Griednitze, which re-HIS HUMBLE ANTECEDENTS.

> A Few Years Ago a Poor Carpenter, He Can Now Draw His Check for \$4,000,000-His Good Traits.

> Colorado Springs Letter, in St. Louis Globe-

Of the for unes of silver showered on the Tabors, Moffatts, Wolcotts and others the world knows of, but none of them reveals a stranger tale than the story of Stratton. the new gold king. You could count the years on the fingers of one hand since W. S. Stratton was a "jour" carpenter, and not a very steady or skillful one either, living in Jeffersonville, Ind., a sleeply little Ohio river town opposite Louisville, Ky. Stratton is a little, lean, five-foot-six, 125-pound man. He would attract no attention at all in any crowd. He has passed beyond the half-century mark in years, almost unknown. In Indiana he was a man who went on periodical sprees. He was almost unknown in business circles. He had never owned \$100 in his life, and he had never made any effort to own as much money as \$100. He had no ambition to make money; he was satisfied if he was allowed simply to live. The only marks he left in his old home were those he made with his penknife while he sat idling his time away on dry fersonville, Ind., including the State penitentiary and the steel bridge that swings across the turbulent rapids of the Ohio and connects his old home with the metropolis of Kentucky-could buy it outright, armed truce between that empire and that | give his check for it, payable in gold, and of the Czar. That it will retain that vi- the check would be honored at sight. Yet tality for a long time is evidenced by the if he were to walk the streets of Jeffersontremendous fecundity of the English race, now surpassing in the population of the since he lived there, but few would know HE GOES WEST.

He went West. The summer of 1893 found before in the old world. These are Tur- him in Colorado Springs, Col., where, when key in the west, Afghanistan in the center, he could get work, he was earning \$2.50 per

day as a carpenter. Some time during the centuries that have has marshaled its mighty forces, those mysterious ones supposed to be imprisoned baric wild in Queen Anne's day, has worked | in the core of the earth, and with frightful its way to these slim barriers which stand | force has bombarded the shell or outer crust that holds it prisoner. With shot and shell, grape and chain, made of copper, silver and gold, this subterranean upheaval has forced the molten metals into the cracks and crevices of their rocky prison. There they have cooled and congealed, and here man, in his unceasing, untiring pursuit of treasure, digs and delves for these relics of nature's mighty battle, concealed in clefts of the rocks; sometimes they are found in an abundance that makes the story of their discoverer read like the tale of "Aladdin's Lamp," or of "Monte Cristo;" but far oftener the precious metals are found in lean, thin, tantalizing streaks or locked securely in ore so refractory and in particles so small that gaining possession of them is a fortorn hope that, followed, leads on to bankruptcy and despair. Hence the costliness of gold.

On the western slope of Pike's Peak, formng one of the buttresses to the giant pile of rock and snow, whose mighty head is 15,000 feet in air, there is a group of grassy hills, themselves more than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Facing these on the west and standing beyond the grand gorge of the Arkansas river, the hoary head of Mount Ouray stands a noble outpost to the serrated peaks and icy canyons of the tops of the cloud-piercing "Sangre de Christo" (the blood of Christ) range, whose rugged tops can be plainly seen, though nearly on miles away.

Only four years ago these hills were grazng grounds, carpeted with sweet, succulent grasses and blooming with beautiful Alpine lowers, purling brooks of icy water, fresh from their glacial home above, gurgling over pebbly beds amid the enchanting scenes of Alpine meadows. Underneath the grass roots lay projectiles of gold-bearing ore, not ike pellets, like those from a pistol, but huge lumps, that had they come through to the surface would have left a wound in the hill that a freight train could have fallen into. That was the kind of a golden bombardment these hills had barely resisted. The sheep herder and the puncher had tended their flocks and herds for years over this safety vault, which it is a wonder the hoofs of their herds did not unlock. But it was left for the prospector's prying pick to uncover the golden secret. Mines that could almost be worked with a hoe, a plow or a road scraper.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK. About the time silver was dying and busness chaos was dawning in Colorado under the blows dealt by Cleveland's summer of 1893 Congress the cry of gold at Cripple Creek went out over the land. W. S. Stratton heard it. Not having the money to pay the railway to carry him to Cripple Creek, he walked, carrying all his possessions on his back, and he was not overweighted at that. Though he was without money to pay for it, he became a boarder with a lady about his own age, who was seeking a livelihoood in that vocation. Sometimes he got work; oftener he got drunk. Anyhow his board bill was several months overdue and unpaid, when, at the invitation of the hostess, he sought his meals and bed elsewhere. As does everyone in a mining camp, he laid a claim, and at odd times did some work on his prospect, which he called the "Independence" mine, but the slowly lengthening hole he was at odd times sinking upon and the big name was all there was the mine, and they, as an asset, would not have secured a square meal for their owner. He had only the faintest indication of ore, yet with his his pick and shovel he continued his course on the short route to China. He had no money, and he thought he had no friends. One day he met Senator Wolcott in the camp. Knowing the Senator by sight, and knowing also that he was not averse to putting money into a good prospect, he approached him and said: "Senator, my name is Stratton. I've got a good prospect over on the hill, but I am not a strong man physically, and I have no money; but if I had \$300 I believe I could levelop a good mine on my prospect. Now, if you will go see it and will give me \$300. I will deed you an undivided one-half interest in it, and agree to spend the money developing the mine.

"Where is your prospect," asked the Senator, as he looked down at the little man.
"Over there on — hill," said Stratton.
"My dear man," said the Senator, "there is no gold on that hill." Then he asked Stratton what he knew of mines and min-ing. It did not take the little Hoosier long to tell him, for it was not much he knew. At the end the Senator said: "My dear sir, I would not give you three cents for all you have over there."

A couple of Irishmen had struck good "pay stuff" on another hill not far from Stratton's prospect. Stratton had at times done carpenter work for them, and when the lady of the boarding house "bounced" the old man these Irishmen took him in told him he could eat and sleep at their cabin, and when they had work for him they would give it to him. So he divided his time by working a little for the Irishmen loafing a good deal, and working on his prospect when he had a few dollars to pay a man to help him, for the hole had become so deep he could no longer throw the stuff out with his long-handled shovel. He was compelled to put up a windlass and

have a man to work it. ALMOST DISCOURAGED. Frequently he would give up and say "I'll quit." But his friends, the Irishmen, would cheer him up and say, "Go on, man; go on. those who were present and who in their | Yez may strike it the next show "ul. Put pointed projectile, that sometime nature's able to buy some good property which could hundred feet of the surface. Here Strate. met it squarely on the point. It shaved The attention of the special committee assays of from \$5,000 clear up to \$38,000 to flight, until they could walk and work around it; left it standing a precious pile, the finest, the richest and altogether the best "ore chute" or blow out, as the mines of Cripple Creek are called, that has A "mill run," a trainload of seven or eight cars, was shipped to Denver, and for this Mr. Stratton received a check for \$480,-000, payable in gold. Within a month after he struck the "ore shoot" in the "Inde-pendence" mine an English syndicate of-fered him \$8,000,000 for his mine. He sa'd, "Why should I sell it? There seems to be plenty of it there, more than I will ever want or need. When I need dollars I can

just go there and take them out, and only costs me 4c to get each dollar out. An expert who measured that part of the "blow out" or "ore shoot" already expose said there was \$10,000,000 in sight. When Stratton got his check for the first "mi run" he quickly paid the few dollars he had been able to get in debt. He gave the old lady who had trusted him for board as far as she felt business prudence would allow her \$5,000-more money than she had ever hoped to have in the world, and now she is suing him for breach of marriage promise and for seduction, asking for \$200,000 damages. His lawyer, so it is said, recommends a compromise; but Stratton says, "Not a cent; its blackmail," and he vows he will never pay her anything-not because he is stingy about money, for he gives children on the streets \$5 gold pieces, and even \$100 bills, where they particularly strike his fan-The other day he gave a young man \$1,000 for handling a runaway team so skillfully, that the occupants of the carriage, some friends of his, were unhurt. He gives young ladies excursions to California on special trains of palace cars. When I saw him in Deaver he occupied a suite of six of the most expensive rooms in the Brown Palace Hotel, and he says himself he is seeking in all ways to keep his income from getting above \$100,000 per month. But is not making a vulgar display of his newly-found fortune, nor indulging in reck-less expenditures. He still likes his drinks, he no longer dalues with the "Taos lightning" and "sheep-nerders' delight" that he was wont to indulge in before he and the "ore shoot" formed a partnership, He now drinks the finest wines. He is a quiet little man, dresses in well-fitting, but not expensive, clothes, affects no jewelry or ornament; a wide-brim soft felt hat covers his rather well-shaped iron gray head winter and summer. He is smooth shaven, except a gray mustache. He has a maiden sister of mature age who seems to have unlimited influence with him, and for the

CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

British Capitalists to Take a Hand in the Micaraguan Enterprise. Washington Special in Chicago Post.

Agitation over the Nicaragua canal will follow close upon the consummation of the bond deal. Officials pretend to be mystified and disturbed over discoveries that the English are plotting for the control of the canal, and they are predicting a special message from the President to Congress on the matter. There is no mystery about the can'al business. Readers of the Evening Post were fully advised two months ago of the efforts of J. R. Bartlett, the New York financier, to get English backing for the canal, and that his efforts were likely to succeed. Heavy contractors and capitallsts agreed to give bond to complete the canal for a sum less than \$89,000.000. Armed with this guarantee, Mr. Bartlett went to London to enlist capital, and remained for eight months interesting the kings of London finance and trade in the scheme, and

British "home office. The capitalists wanted a guarantee of the neutrality of the canal as a primary con-This was assured under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In order to reinstate that treaty fully the English formally abandoned the Mosquito strip, the chief irritating feature in the way of a harmonious understanding on the subject between the United States and Great Britain. That done. negotiations went on swimmingly, but were nterrupted seriously by the report of the later by the President's Venezuelan message, which threatened for a time to disturb the relations between the two nations. This danger seems to be pas away, and now it would appear that British agents are at work in Nicaragua to the end that the canal may be still further Anglicized. Just how far they have succeeded cannot be stated, but as they are unquestionably proceeding with the acquicence of the American canal crowd-Bartlett, Miller, Hitchcock, et al -- It would not be violently straining probabilities to sugimportance are under way.

Mr. Bartlett assured his London friends that the attitude of the administration at Washington to the proposed construction of the canal with English money under American direction was entirely friendly. Confirmation of that view must have been obtained, for the question was discussed in all its international phases in the London press for several months, and running through the entire discussion was the idea. that the Cleveland administration was eptirely willing to enter into a further agreement if necessary, guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of the waterway. If the President contemplates a special

message to Congress on the subject, as claimed, it would be only natural to assume that it will be on the lines indicatedviz., friendly to the theory of co-operation in the construction of the canal. Mr. Bartlett, who for more than a year has been the "whole thing" in the Nicaraguan canal project, is recognized by the heavy-weight financiers of New York as something of a genius as an organizer, although he is not a familiar figure to the multitudes. He reorganized the Lead Trust, the Linseed Oil Trust, and several other big properties that required heroic financial treatment on broad lines. The canal people went to him last fall as a very sick man would call on a high-priced specialist and surrendered everything-visible assets, future prospects and all-into his care. It was only on the condition that he should be absolutely untrammeled that he would have anything to do with the canal, and the men who had \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 tied up in the enterprise agreed to his terms. Mr. Bartlett thereupon wound up his other business and has since devoted his entire time and energy to the canal project, This is the first time the true inwardness of the canal situation, down to a recent period, has been made public. Whatever may occur in the near future with regard to the Nicarauga canal will have a direct relation to the facts as above printed.

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